THE WASHINGTON UNION

WASHINGTON CITY

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1858. Special Notice to Subscribers.

Through the rendsness of agents to make returns of collections for the Union, and from other causes, the books have fallen into much confusion. We are busily engaged in the labor of straightening them up, and are sending out all the accounts now apparently due. It is quite possible that we may send bills to many persons who have already settled with the agents, but as we have no other means of ascertaining the exact state of their accounts, we shall be obliged to them to reply thereto without delay. The agencies have been discontinued, and hereafter the paper will not be sent except upon advanced payment. The present confusion has its origin in the credit system, a system which we shall abandon entirely. Those persons to whom bills are sent who have already settled with the agents will please notify us, that our books may be corrected accordingly, and the proper credits be given.

April 13—if

As the hostness of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash base, at agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agodis after this date, az ought to Mr. W. C. Lipscomb, jr., who is authorized to make collections in Delsware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Wannestree, March 28, 1896. + 45.

THE HOUSE BILL. THE THIRD KANSAS CONSTI-TUTION-NEGRO AND ALIEN SUFFRAGE.

The House bill is a proposition to admit Kan into the Union on certain conditions. The demo cratic party proposed her admission under the Lecompton constitution, regarding it as a legal instrument, as an emanation from the voting people of Kansas, and as expressing their will upon the terms and conditions of their organic law. Mr. Crittender elf declared in his speech in the Senate, tha the Lecompton constitution had been moulded in due form and came to Congress clothed with all needful legal sanctions; but he thought there was great doubt whether, after all, it expressed the will of the people of the Territory. Upon this point that it does imbody the will of the roting popula-tion of that Territory; and it is incontestably true that such is the case. We then take the next step, and say that those who refused to vote, are entitled to no consideration whatever; and we now com-plain of the opposition that they are miking martyre Every species of lying and misrepresentation is a

greater or a lesser frund according to its nature and purpose. Every time the republicans repeat that the non-voting people of Kansas are being deprived of their rightful control by what they call forcing upon ting a fraud. There was a fime to resist; and when hat time passed there could no longer be any legal reice. In this country protests are heard at the bal lot-box where a proposition is capable of being submit ted to that test. This whole Kansas affair has been twice legally referred to the ballot-box. Those that would be heard could speak there. The election of delegates on the 15th of June, 1857, was the time to be heard. If there were those who opposed the formation of a constitution they could be heard, for if they were in the majority they could send delegates to organize and adjourn. If they desired the sub nission of any constitution to be framed, they might have elected delegates upon that issue. If they opposed the recognition of slavery, that was another test which they might have carried into the election to be decided by the ballot-boxes. The law of the 19th February called a convention; but the people on the 15th June, by their ballots, decided the political character and gave the political principles to the convention. These who then refused to vote made known to the whole country their assent to the decision of the ballot boxes upon the votes of those who did thus execute the powers of government in-

Then we insist that legally and morally the Lecompton constitution is binding upon the people of Kansan; and if they are to be admitted at all at this time it should be under that constitution without conditions. Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Humphrey Marne twenty democrats North, under the lead of Mr. Douglas and one or two insignificant democratic senators from the latter section, propose to admit Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, but requiring as a condition precedent thereto that it shall first be submitted to the people of Kansas, and be ratified by them; and if it shall be rejected that the people of Kansas may frame a new constitution, and demand to be proclaimed as admitted by such

act on their part.

Now, gentlemen, you believe, and we think you have believed all along, that your republican associates would jump into the canvass in Kansas and pro cure the rejection of the Lecompton instrument You believe that they have the power to effect this result-you know that you expect it. Well, let us then get through this part of the form and this part of the substitute, which means just nothing at all. We next come to the provisions of the substitute authorizing a new election of delegates to a constitutional convention, the framing of another organic law, its submission to and ratification by the people. We may infer that the power that rejects the present instrument will be sufficient to ratify the new one. You then have preferred, you southern gentlemen, you democrats of the North and South, to give your endorsement to what Jim Lane and his mad associates may do in Kansas even six months or a year in advance, to admitting the State keep it open; that the Lecompton constitution is a into the Union under the present organic law. You are, then, the volunteer endorsers of the vilest band into the Union under it, subject to the approval of of agitators and fanatics that have ever disturbed the republican party; for it amounts to that. the peace of the country. What you have endorsed may be seen, if you will look at it, in the new constitution just framed at Leavenworth city—negroes are your equals at the polls, and foreigners are admitted to vote without naturalization. This is ahead of our philanthropy and our liberality. We are against negro

was a case which, in our judgment, could be said to justify amalgamation with the least possible advan-tage to the negro, it is that of Kansas under the below such men are surely in a most pitiable condi- republicans.

tion. Mr. Crittenden and his new associates, however, volunteer to endorse amalgamation in advance. Mr. Crittenden is not an accommodation-endorser, equiring notice of non-fulfilment, but he is a party worth, to be executed by him and his negro asso-

his seal, and which, in the simplicity of his nature, ie sends out to Lane, who has just engineered through his amalgamation constitution at Leavenciates in Kansus. We may say, then, without exravagance, that the proceedings at Leavenworth re explanatory of the Crittenden bill; and they are explanatory of the objects of the new Holy Alliance,

Do you propose that the federal government shall se in advance the negro regime just now installed by the bogus constitutional convention in Cansas ? That is the first instalment. The second doubtless will be that black men shall be exempt from punishment for crime, shall vote first; and that white men shall have a right to vote on a property qualification, provided they can produce certificates that they endorse with Mr. Crittenden and his associates, the great idea of the absolute equality of the two races; to assure which that the minority shall have special protection and prominence under he organic law of the future State.

If ever a trap was set and sprung upon a bevy of sigeons, we venture to say, if the birds could exress their sentiments while safely secured by the in France. ot, they would address the little American rump nd the score or more of democrats who have been seding on the republican bait which has invited om to destruction somewhat after this fashion: "Gentlemen, nature has given us strong appetites and little judgment; we have gratified the former, hich does not fatten us, but insures our destruc ion : you are the lords of creation, but, as we see ngs, you have run your necks into the halter on strength of a bait which you all loathe, and "in the day that then eatest thereof then shalt surely

THE VOTES ON KANSAS IN THE HOUSE, AND WHAT THEY MEAN

The republicans, without salt or pepper, swalwed the Lecompton oyster. They are willing to mit the State subject to a vote upon the constituion. The House would not reject the Senate billhere was a decided majority of the body in favor of admission in some form. Of course the impression is, that a large majority of the House desired to sion is, that a large majority of the House desired to get rid of Kansas. The seceding democrats cortainly wished to get rid of it. The South Americans wished to get rid of it, because, as an exclusive measure of northern agitation, it was unavailable to them. All patriotic men desired to remove it from the arena of federal polities. But there were democrats and Americans who would not vote in the naked Lecompton constitution; they would bring in the State, but they would have the people to endorse the constitution first. Now, gentlemen, do you not know that you have allemen, do you not know that you have con voting for the total rejection of Kansas? You know that the republicans, who have come nominally to your support, will, in fact, defeat your objects if you have any. They voted for the Crittenlen bill that it might supersede the Senate bill, and if it passed, they knew they could get the people of ansas to reject the whole affair. The Honse would ot, in other words, vote for rejection; but they vould vote for admission in such form as to secure the rejection of the State by the action of the people. If the virtues of the four Evangelists imbodied in the Lecompton constitution, we hold it clear, that it would still be rejected by the people of Kansas, if Mr. Seward, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Greeley, and Mr. Garrison should indicate that such a result would best promote the cause of the republicans. would best premote the cause of the republicans. diers of the war of 1812; and address you this note as.

The House, no doubt, by a large majority, sincerely the best suswer that I now have time to make. shall, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Gilmer, and others South, desire to remove the affair from general politics; and The bill has been read twice and referred to the Con it is also probable that there may be nearly thirty innocent gentlemen in Congress who believe that the month, when it will be taken up and discussed; and hope that it will be passed. Respectfully, JOHN H. SAVAGE. innocent gentlemen in Congress who believe that the delusion is quite impossible. They have swallowed Lecompton, but they took an emetic immediately after, and they expect to relieve their stomachs just as soon as possible. They swallowed Lecompton to show the secoding democrats and the rump Americans how readily it might be done. That the latter expect to let the Crittenden medicine take its course and cleause out the system is quite likely; but the republicans, no!

What we want to know is, who, beside the country generally, is to be specially cheated in this mat ter? We will risk a prediction in italies : Every non who voted for the Crittenden amendment supposing it to be anything different from voting for uncond. to be anything different from voting for unconditional rejection, and for keeping open the whole motter, has been wofully cheated; that is, he has cheated himself in a most ridiculous way. In other words, the republicans who voted for the Crittenden amendment knew that they could get the people of Kansas to do what Congress refused to do by a large vote—reject the Lecompton constitution. Then, what has Congress actually done? They have voted that they will settle the Kansas question, and that they will keep it open; that the Lecompton constitution is a legal instrument; that the State shall be admitted into the Union under it, subject to the approval of the republican party; for it amounts to that. Who does not know, for instance, that should the republicans in caucus at Washington determine to swallow Lecompton, it would be adopted by a vote of the People of the Territory? The tional rejection, and for keeping open the whole matter has practical effect of the Crittenden amendment, then, is to refer the constitution to the decision of the re-

and you know that, is fact; that people will decide to JOHN VAN BUREN TO THE DEMOCRACI
act just as Mr. Greeky, Mr. Sovard, and others tell OF CLEFELAND. them to act. In other words, the Crittenden amendregime of Lane and his picbald associates. A race ment refers the constitution to the decision of the

The Leavenworth constitution is the first instalment. Up a most capital asbatifute which they could wield Mr. Crittenden is not an accommodation-endorser, in their behalf and by which they could actile the Kansas dispute. Poor, silly dupes! The republito a compact to which he signs his name and affixes cans made you their tools. They trapped you just as wicked boys trap innocent birds. Mr. Montgomery was a stool pigeon.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Europe.

New York, April 13.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool 31st ult., has arrived at this

Phe British Parliament had adjourned (as is usual) over the Easter holidays.

Telegraphic advices from Bombay, March 9, report Sir Collic Campbell before Lucknow at the head of nearly 60,000 troops. An attack on the city would be made about the 10th. Several scattering encounters had taken place, in which the rebols were defeated with great shughter.

The English Lanes, prisoners with the Queen of Delin at Lucknow, are reported alive and well treated.

Nothing of later date from China, but the mails bring interesting details of previous advices.

The frigate Mississippi was at Shanghai, and the Min-nesota in Canton river. Martial law had been proclaimed at Canton. Commissioner Reed was going to Manilla until the time fixed for holding a conference of the four towers at Shanghai.

owers at Shanghai.

It had been reported that Count Persigny would become Minister of State and head of Napoleon's cabinet. come Minister of State and head of Napoleon's cabinet It was rumored that Napoleon would again visit Queer Victoria at Osborne this year. The French governmen

in France.

We have also a contradiction of the report that the Spanish government had introduced a project of law to abolish slavery.

From Melbourne dates are to February 15. The import markets continued depressed. The shipments of gold to England since last mail exceeded half-a-million sterling.

The circular of Richardson, Spence, & Co. reports flour very dull and quotations nominal—western causi, 21s. a 22s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. a 23s.; Ohio, 23s. a 27s. Wheat very dull, and nominally unchanged. Corn dull, and freely offered at 33s. 6d. a 34s. for all descriptions. Beef dull and quotations nominal. Pork steady at 70s. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard steady, with more inquiry, at 50s. Tallow dull at its decline. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Rosin steady at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 4d. Turpentine firm, holders demanding 45s.

London.—Sugar dull, all qualities rather lower. Coffee firm. Tea unchanged. Rice dull. Tallow—quotations are barely maintained. e barely maintained.

American scourities are active at unchanged rates.

The mail steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on

Additional from California.

rested as a kidnapper.

A movement is on foot to raise emigrants to settle the Gadsden purchase

New York, April 13.—Cotton was quiet, (previous to ceript of steamer's advices.) Flour heavy + sales 11,000 arrels; State, \$4 05 a \$4 15, Ohio, \$4 45 a \$4 60 authorn, \$1 40 a \$4 75. Wheat firm -15,000 bushels: southern, \$1.48 * 1.0. Wheat I'll 1-13,000 misness; southern red, \$1.18. Corn buoyant -askes 62,000 bushels; white, 73 a 74 cents; yellow, 73½ a 74 cents. Pork buoyant -mess, \$17.50 a \$1.75. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady - Rio, 10 a 11½ cents. Spirits of turpentine firm at 50 a 51 cents. Riesin steady at \$1.53. Ries quiet at 3½ a 4½ cents. Whiskey inactive at 21 a 24½ cents.

DEAR Son : I cannot reply specially to the many letters addressed to me in regard to the bill to pension the sol-

mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and med a special order for the 22d, 23d, and 24th days of this

REPORTERS GALLERY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 3, 1858

April 3, 1858.

Sin: In accordance with your request as to the violation of order in the gallers of the House of Representatives on Thursday last, "to know who it was that committed the breach of order," I have to say that I saw Mr. Edward Harte, reporter for the New York Ceurier and Enquirer, after motion was made to clear the gallery, and the admonition of the Speaker that the disturbance must cease, commence the disorder again by loud clapping his hands.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES OWNER, JAMES OWNER,
Messenger in charge Reporters' Gallery.
Hon. J. L. Our, Speaker House of Representatives.

To the Doorkeeper of the House of Representative

Speaker House of Repres

philanthropy and our liberality. We are against negro voting; and we submit to you, Mr. Crittenden, and to you, Mr. Crittenden, and to you, Mr. Humphrey Marshall, whether you are actually in favor of negro voting, and whether you are and three times as many democrats North! Now, as ammoned the other day to the office of the procureur, and three times as many democrats North! Now, we desire most respectfully to inquire of the South American, what object they and their constituents for it is folly to talk to us or to your constituents about conferring equal rights on the white and black races, and at the same time strument should, or not, be approved? And you, gen them of the deficiency bill—yeas 10, now as ammoned the other day to the office of the procureur general; "but he has about conferring equal rights on the white and black races, and at the same time strument should, or not, be approved? And you, gen them of the deficiency bill—yeas 10, in the whole is now an employee of the Credit Mobile of Paris, whether you are actually in favor of negro voting, and whether you are actually in favor of negro voting, and whether you are actually in favor of negro voting, and whether you are actually in favor of negro voting, and whether you are actually in favor of fuergeners voting without naturalization?

Amalgamation is the law of the future State: for it is folly to talk to us or to your constituents about conferring equal rights on the white and black races, and at the same time strument should, or not, he approved? And you, gen the most of the deficiency bill—yeas 10, in the whole in own an employee of the Credit Mobile of Paris, was ammoned the other day to the office of the procureur general. That was inguisted in the whole is now an employee of the Credit Mobile of Paris, was ammoned the other day to the office of the procureur general. The was inguisted in the was assumented to make if the had known Orasin. "I knew bill the the basis in the negative votes of some southern dent the procureur general." That is

CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) March 16, 1858

ment refers the constitution to the decision of the republicans.

At least twenty members of Congress voted for it with enthusiasm under the idea that they had caught

We can assure you that the majority of our camens, who gave their suffrages to Mr. Buchanni, are still his firm supporters, and that they tetally disapprove of the course pursued by Senator Douglas, and others, in their factions opposition to the measures recommended by the

course pursued by the measures recommendations opposition to the measures recommendation. Chief Executive of this nation.

Knowing you to be an able and elequent advocate of democratic measures, we sincerely and earnestly hope you will attend and address us on the occasion.

With sentiments of high regard, we remain, very truly.

BENJAMIN BROWNELL,

M. ARMSTRONG,

ANSON SMITH THOMAS MCKINSTRY.

GENTLEMEN I greatly regret that engagements here put it out of my power to attend the meeting of the friends of the administration at Cleveland on Thursday next, to support the President and his Kansas policy. It is always with pleasure that I visit your beautiful town, and the close identification and sympathy that have ever subsisted between the New York and Ohio democracy would make it resulted.

tration have left us no discretion as to public discussion. Mr. Douglas, Governor Wie, Governor Walker, Mr. Baneroft, and others, have appealed to the people of Pennsylvania, Ohlo, and New York and arged them to assemble, and publicly express their opinions. They have freely given us their own, and carnestly ask for ours. I have no disposition to deny them this gratification. Governor Wise, on the 30th December hat, (and of course long after the President's message,) wrote to us at Tammany Hall a letter which was read at our Jackson festival on the 8th of January, containing the following pledges and advice: "We must stand by you" (said Governor Wise) "in standing by James Buchanan as the people stood by Andrew Jackson." "He had to contend with the money power, and subdued it by the Samson of

ernor Wise) "in standing by James Buchanan as the people stood by Andrew Jackson." "He had to contend with the money power, and subdued it by the Samson of democracy. We now have to meet the black demon of the 'higher law and render the same Samson services in vigor to fight for the chosen people." — 6 Again he says, in the same letter: "The great State of New York should realize the responsibility resting upon her. If she will stand by Mr. Buchanan as she did by Gen. Jackson; if her democracy will only firmly unite; if she will maintain no other rule than the just rule of the laws and the constitution; if she will remember her greatest stake in swelling the late democracy will coase their factious divisions, and devotedly and unitedly come up to the patriotic work of saving a happy and presperous confederacy from the dangers of dissolution or the disasters of civil war, then, truly, New York will resume her empire, and be an arbitross thrice blessed as the peacedisasters of civil war, then, truly, New York will resume her empire, and be an arbitress thrice blessed as the peace-maker. All the sister States already contribute to her-beauty and strength. She is in position and power to be an arbitress; but to be so in truth, with effect, she must be sanctified to the high and holy office. "I ain, with the highest respect, yours truly, "HENRY A. WISE."

"I am, with the highest respect, yours truly,

"HENRY A. WISE."

We have taken Governor Wise's advice. Our democratic members of the legislature and democratic presses, without one exception in the State, "stand by Buchanan." Our democratic delegation in Congress, with an insignificant exception, "stand by Buchanan. Our citizens, not divided by party lines and by an overwhelming majority "stand by Buchanan." Virginia has taken ber governor's advice. Her unbroken democratic delegation in Congress "stand by Buchanan." Her legislature and press, without exception, "stand by Buchanan." Had lithe strength of invigorated health, and all the gratitude due to those who restored it, turn to him who administered this mitraculous prescription, and while the ink with which it is written is not yet dry, exclaim "Physician, heal thyself!" If, unhappily, this cannot be done, we shall still follow the advice we have received and follow it literally. "New York will stand by Mr. Buchanan" pressely "as she stood by General Jackson"—not only without the sid, but against the active and carmest hestility, of Mr. Harny A. Wise. But in this good work we look for the co-operation of that gallant and indomitable band of men who, in Otho, 'stood by Jackson' in the memorable battles of the Bank of the United States; who bleuched not at the dames est disminion in the South; who "stood by" the democratic banner in the financial struggles of Juckson's successor and neuest friend, who, in victory or in defeat, are true to the constitation and the Union, and who are destined, I trust, at no distant day, to find their courage and steadiness crowned by a victory as permanent as it will be glorious!

Faithfully, yours,

J. VAN BUREN.

Messrs. Brownell, Armstrong, and others, Committee

UTAH AND THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The legislative and executive departments of the federal government have severally declared the inhabitants of Utah to be in a state of open rebellion against constitutional authority. This rebellion has hitherto beer tive of republican principle. A band of alies selves independent of the control of the confederacy, building up a foreign State within our limits; they have pretended to legalize prostitution, and openly acknowledge political, ecclesiastical, and domestic subjection to the will of one man; they have moreover, undertaken to exclude from their midst every person who will not acknowledge the same despotism and participate in the same vicea. Under this system they levy taxes, inflict punishments, maintain a complete system of civil policy, and have organized an army principally for the purpose

just been defeated in the lower House of Congress by a majority of eighteen votes. This locks gloomy. It seems to promise that Congress has determined to withhold from

majority of eighteen votes. This looks gloomy. It seems to promise that Congress has determined to withhold from the President the power to carry out the just and necessary policy which he has adopted. Should the vote prove final in its operation to withhold this power, then those members who have assumed the responsibility of a negative vote on this important issue must stand accountable before the country for the continuance of a growing evil which every delay necessarily aggravates.

We carnestly trust that the pending motion of Mr. Branch for a reconsideration will finally result in a triumph of the policy of the administration. The previous motion to recommit with instructions was defeated, also, by a majority of eighteen. This cannot, however, be regarded as a test vote, since the motion was defeated by the friends of the bill, most of whom will, it may be presumed, vote for a reconsideration, with a view to recomthe friends of the bill, most of whom will, it may be presumed, vote for a reconsideration, with a view to recommit with instructions, so as to make the army appropriation a distinct issue. It is impossible to determine the number of votes cast against the bill which would be thrown in favor of a separate army appropriation. At least ten such votes must be added to the entire vote in favor of the deficiency bill, or relief of the army in Utah will be again denied, and the administration subjected to a defeat even more disastrous to the country at large than it will prove to the democratic party.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have received the news of the passage of the deficiency bill—yeas 110, may 97. This affords the administration a well-merited triumph. The Washington Union, however, deprecates in strong terms the negative votes of some southern denocrats, which left the bill to be "passed by the special favor of a few black-republican members."

Decadence of Lawrence, Massachuarers — A resident

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS. THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

The European mails by the steamship America arrived

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the louden times, March 20.]
The operation of Riowing the wire for a second effort numericed on Friday hast, 19th, on board her Majesty's hip Agamemnon, in Keyham basin. An extra place for spesite has been constructed on her upper deck, abaft er foremast, capable of taking 2 1-5 miles each fiske or the properties of the construction of the

propered of 33 feet diameter, equal to the reception of from 170 to 180 miles of cable.

For the approaching trial the Atlantic Telegraph Company appear to have made very complete arrangements, through their engineer in chief, Mr. Bright, who has been some days at Flymouth. The coiling on board the Agamemnon is superintended by Mr. Canning, who assisted in the operations last year, and who laid the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Newfoundland to Cape Breton. Mr. Whitehouse, who completed the line from Varna to Balaklava, and was charged with the first shipment and fittings on board the Niagara, takes the same duty now, with the ald of Captain Kell, who was engaged in laying the early Mediterranean lines. Mr. Everett, of the Niagara, accompanied by Mr. Clifford, one of the company's assistant engineers on the former occasion, has been intrusted with the supervision of the experiments carried on at the works of Messus. Easton & Amos, under the advice of Messus. Penn, Field, & Lloyd, whom the company have consulted upon the modifications to be made in the paying out machinery, and with the concurrence of Mr. Bright, their engineer, and Mr. Appold, who invented, for a different purpose, the form of brake to be used. The staff of telegraphic clerks engaged last year has been retained, and some of them, under the guidance of Mr. Whitehouse, the electrician, are perfecting them selves in their future employment by transmitting and receiving, through the 2,630 miles of wire now at Plymouth, the class of messages anticipated on the closer junction of England with the United States and the continent of America.

(From the Harmed Pet 1

Cotton from Africa.

(From the liverpool Pest.)

The steamer Hope, from Lurgos, has brought 72 bales of cotton. This cotton is the result of experiments made by Mr. Clegg, of Manchester. Having tested the capacity of Africa to produce the article, he resolved how far it was possible to teach the matives how to grow it profitably. For this purpose he brought to England several negroes, and, when taught how to prepare the vegetable wool for market, he sent them home with needful seed and apparatus. The present importation is the consequence. Largos is not the most desirable locality for growing cotton, for the land is limited, and the bar is passable only for about four months in the year. New and more desirable regions will present the meseves when Mr. M'Gregor Laird accomplishes his great work now in progress on the Niger. now in progress on the Niger.

France. The Moniteur of Wednesday has the following imperial decree: "His excellency the Marshal Due de Malakoff is appointed our ambassador to her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in place of the Count de Persiguy, whose resignation is ac-

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post, writing The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post, writing on Wodnesday morning, says: "The Mondear this morning surprises all the world by announcing the Duke of Malakoff ambassader at the Court of St. James's. I believe I convey the reasons of the French Emperor for this mexpected nomination when I state that it was believed Masshal Pelissier, as one of the hences of the Crimena war, as being identified with the alliance at a period when the soldiers of France were fighting side by side with those of England—that such a man appearing in London at such a moment as the present as simbs sador. London at such a moment as the present as ambassalor of France might produce a favorable impression, and indicate a desire on the part of Napoleon III to maintain relations consecrated on the battle-field. Marshal Pelis sier, I have reason to believe, will convey these sent ments to her Majesty the Queen. The effect of the nom highlen on the Parisian Bourse was not unfavorable, and

ination on the Parisian Bourse was not unfavorable, and was interpreted as an assurance of good understanding between France and England."

The Paris correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated Wednesday evening, says: "The nomination of Marshal Pelissier to the London embassy, left vacant by M. de Persigny, was only yesterday definitely resolved on—at least so the story runs; and the ministers were recommended to observe the strictest silence until the Manston should speak. All they were permitted to say to inquiries was, that some person was named, and that none of man. The first impression on the public this morning was unfavorable. The appointment of a military man, and that man Pellissier, was interpreted in some sort as a defiance or menace to England. On reflection, however, such a notion gave way. Far from anything like defi ance being meant, there are persons who think Marsha Pellissier's mission will have the effect of drawing closer, or, more properly speaking, re-establishing, the alliance with England.

punishments, institatin a complete system of civil policy, and have organized an army principally for the purpose of uniting with Indian tribes, which they corrupt, to offer violent resistance to the authority of the general government.

No instance of armed insurrection could more urgently demand the speedy employment of military power for the enforcement of the law.

The Chief Executive bus employed every means in his power to apply the remedy. He can proceed no farther without legislative action, which is required to appropriate the funds necessary for the pursuit of his constitutional duty, to see that the laws are efficiently executed. This was the principal object of the deficiency bill which has institute of the law are reflected to the deficiency bill which has instituted and the principal object of the deficiency bill which has been really happy since his to the funds and the principal object of the deficiency bill which has been really happy since his to folio; and the busy nothings which formed the duties of senator or of privy concillor were little more than dawdling for a man who has passed so active a hip. I doubt whether the marshal has been really happy since his return to Parts; and it is not at all improbable that, amid all the court ceremonial at which he has assisted, his thoughts were of Aigiers or the Crimea. It was believed that he would return, at his own request, to Africa, as governor-general and commander-in-chief. If his inclination lay that way, I sappose there were sufficient reasons for not satisfying it. for not satisfying it.

The following is the interpretation which the French

government desires to be put on the nomination of the Marshal Duke of Malakoff as ambassador at the court of

government desires to be put on the nomination of the Marshal Duke of Malakoff as ambassador at the court of St. James:

The Emperor, by the choice which he has made of Marshal the Duke of Malakoff, as ambassador of France in England, desired to testify, in an ununistakable way, how much he desfree to maintain the alliance. It is the Emperor's object, in this illustrious choice, to put an end to all the rumons which have spread of pretended dispositions of his government to change the character of its relations in Europe. In selecting for his representative at Queen Victoria's court the Marshal, who, so to speak, personifies the alliance of the two nations, and who is, so to speak, in his person, sliving monument of common dangers and of common glory, the Emperor made a choice than which none could be more significative and more flattering to the Queen and people of England. It cannot be matter of doubt that this news will meet with a joyful reception in England: nor can it be doubtful that the Duke of Malakoff will be welcomed there as a brother-inams, and will be received in a way worthy of him, and of the groat recollections he represents.

These are the concluding phrases of a leader in the Constitutional, the semi-official character of which is indicated by the signature of M Amedee Rence, the chief editor.

China.

(From the London Times, March 25.)

Our proceedings in China give a result strangely compounded of success and nullity. We have done a great deal, and have yet got almost everything to do. We have been victorious in every advance without apparently getting a step further on our way, and seem to have trainled the way most fortunately without being any inished the war most fortunately without being any nearer the true objects of a peace. Nothing could be smoother than the course of our immediate operations. We have taken Canton at the least possible cost, have escaped all the thousand mishaps contingent on such an

enterprise, have entered upon possession of fee city, an what is still more gratifying, have found that the pia can be occupied without the slightest comborrasement the Cantonese represent, as we have always assumed, it most hostile and jealous class of Chinamne, it is pi feetly clear that Chinese exclusivenese is, as far at general population of the empire is conserned, a putable. Our people are already quite at home in the stree of this once forbidden town. There is not the under and it is well as the come and go, buy and sell, and wander and status. We come and go, buy and sell, and wander and status. We come and go, buy and sell, and wander and status. We come and go, buy and sell, and wander and status, about the shops with entire impunity. The only chastoric from the shops with entire impunity. The only chastoric from the shops with entire impunity. The only chastoric from the shops with entire impunity. The only chastoric from the shops with entire impunity. The only chastoric from the shops with entire impunity. The only chastoric from the shops with entire impunity. The only chastoric from the shops with entire impunity. The only chastoric from the shops with entire impunity and in the shops with entire impunity. The only chastoric from the shops with entire impunity. The only chastoric from the shops with entire impunity and the shops with entire impunity. The only chastoric from the shops with entire impunity. The only chastoric from the shops with entire impunity. The only chastoric from the shops with entire impunity. The only chastoric from the shops with entire impunity and the city of the shops with entire impunity.

deposite has been constructed on her upper deck, abaft her foremast, capable of taking 2 1-5 miles cach take or layer. Here about 140 miles were deposited up to yester day, Thursday evening, at an average of 27 miles a day. It will contain together 260 mikes which forms the first portion to be laid. The place of deposit has tyear, in the hold, made the coil oval in one direction, close to the kelsen, and oval in the opposite direction above. A different arrangement prevails now, two additional bulksheads have been knocked away and the hold presents the appearance of a basin perfectly directar in every part. The cone in the centre is 12 feet 3 inches high, and has a diameter of 10 feet at the base and 5 at the top; it will be encirched by 1,550 miles of cable. The remaining 159 miles are to be coiled on the orloop deck, where the heavy shore end was placed bast year. A new guard has been litted for the Agamenton's sterm, the top prevent the cable from fouling the propeller. The gage previously used was weakened by its proximity to the iron. The gaivanic action of salt water on it during the last cight months has rendered it desirable to provide a new one, which will not touch the surface until the load line is reached. On board the Siagran the beats through the received in any appear to have made very complete arrangements, through their engineer in chief, Mr. Bright, who has been for the provider of the received in any appear to have made very complete arrangements, through their engineer in chief, Mr. Bright, who has been form 170 to 180 miles of cable.

**Country Expendence on the capture of the picture; the derivations of the picture; the derivations with the Court is not when the capture of canten or with the capture of canten or with the capture of canten or provide a new one, which will not touch the surface until the load line is reached. On board the Siagran the beats one in the capture of the picture; the capture of the picture; the derivations of its governor as a negative to the iron. The gaivanic ac

OUR LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENCE

LIVERPOOL, March 26, 1858
March, which "came in like a llon," is "going like a lamb." The weather cannot be surpassed ever our own sunny hard. The budding trees, the go wheat fields and sward, the singing thrush, and of feathered vocalists, tell that winter has gone, and g promise of a pleasant season. The astronomers, he ever, predict a "heated term" of unusual terridity. I less, however, it produces an increase of disease within this port is already afflicted—the proposed has but small terrors for an American campaigner; a has but small terrors for an American campaigner; an when opportunity offers we shall turn from the me notony of quill-driving to the luxuriant country, and endeavor to chronicle the crops, the harvest, and the ski which the wealth of England so signally elicits.

The eclipse of the sun passed off in due course, but was not dark enough to satisfy the sanguine, who stor for hours looking through smoked glass.

The news from India gives assurance of the continua defeat of the sepoys, but no startling deeds of terrods have come to hand for some weeks.

The Emperor of the French has appointed the Duke d Malakoff as minister to England, which seems to repict the British nation, while the French people look upon as the bitterest satire on the Crimean war—a perpetureminder of the last contrast of their respective force battle; so that all are satisfied!

battle: so that all are satisfied!

There is a plothora in the money market, and a r in the funds; the Bank of England, having a surplus nearly twenty millions sterling, will probably reduce rate of discount to 2½ per cent, within a few days, a the approaching dividends give promise of unparallel case in the meney market for some months to conshould not calamity betall a monarch or threaten cit of the countries which lead the van of civilization. China is now under the apparent dictation of a quadral ple alliance, it being announced that America and Is is have joined in the menitesto to the Celestial Pottate. Yeh is still appropriately confined on the "lafe ble" man-of-war.

ple alliance, if being announced that America and kinsia have joined in the manifesto to the Celestial Potestate. Yeh is still appropriately confined on the "Infletible" man-of-war.

A decision on appeal to the House of Lords from the Court Admiralty yesterday condenns the American shirt Tuscarora for sinking the ship Andrew Foster by collision Damages, 28, 000.

In the markets of Engiand there is but little of note to report; everything seems dull, and confidence is wanting to sustain any speculative movement, but it will not be long before we shall have a scramble among the buyers, whose policy new is to supply their necessities, and take the advantage of the late unnatural crisis.

Our cetton market commenced the week with a good deal of enimation, and prices advanced 4d, per lb., but upon the arrival of the American steamer with accounts of large receipts and increased estimates of the crop, the market assumed a quieter tone, and prices receded to the former position for the current qualities of American and the lower grades are id, per lb. easier. The decised value of "Fair" to-day is for Orleans 7§d., Mobiles 7[d., Uplands 7§d. per lb.

Uplands 7gd. per lb.

Brazils and Surats are dull of sale at previous

Exyptians are 44 per lb. lower.
The total sales of the week are 64,940 bates, and clude 4,170 American and 170 Surats on speculate and 6,950 American, 380 Fernam, and 2,080 Surat

ket.
The current prices of this day and those of last ye

7% 6 15 16 Mobile ordinary to middling fair to good fair good to the See Island, ordinary to middling fair to good fair good to line. Stock this day, (20th Marc. 1857, 276,010.

This week. This year. Some time Description Sugar and coffee are a shade higher and firm, over. Trade generally dull.

THE CROPS.

THE WHEAT CROP IN THE WEST. Accounts from section of the western country, without exception, up-sent that the wheat crop books more promising that any spring for the last ten years. It is well up, cov-the ground well, is well set, good color, and the numb of acres of it is prodig

The Cross at Sr. Marr's l'anisu, La.—The Franklin Register of the 3d inst. says:

"The plentiful rains with which we were visited during the early part of the week have proved very beneficial to the crops, especially to the young corn, which we greatly in need of it. The crops throughout the paddlook remarkably well, and so far as we can learn the properts of our planters are very bright and flattering.

PROSPECTS OF WHEAT CROP.-The Finenstle (Va.) Wh Prosencts or Wheat Chor.—The Finensile (va.) we says:

"The present wheat crop promises an abundant yield We hear the most flattering reports of its fine and probing appearance from every part of the country, have been over the country some, and we have never to fore seen the crop look more promising. There is me than the usual quantity of land sown. It is thick a well set upon the ground, and if no disaster beials largely over an average yield may be expected."

The Austin (Texas) Intelligencer of the 26th a speaks joyously of crop prospects. It says:

"We receive the most encouraging accounts of twheat crop everywhere. The fields all along the from Austin to Red river are indescribably beautiful far as the rains go the wheat is now safe, the ground stays are the rains go the wheat is now safe, the grounds.

"The corn is coming forward beautifully, and to peach trees are loaded with fruit. No country ever local more inviting than Texas at present."

FROM ANTIGUA.—Capt. Ward, of the barque Hyperion from Trinidad. (Port Spain.) arrived on Sunday, report having touched at West End of St. Croix about 2d instant that a schooner had just arrived at that place full passengers, fleeing from an Insurrection that had just taken place on that Island. An English war steamed laying at West End, immediately got under way and proceeded to Antigua. No further particulars.